VIRGINIA AND THE KANSAS OUESTION It is truly gratifying to see with what zeal and ability the leading organs of Virginia, as well as the most promi-ment politicians of the State, are coming up to the dethe leading organs of Virginia, as well as the most prominent politicians of the State, are coming up to the defence of the administration in its honest efforts to settle the Kansas question, and restore peace and quiet to the two leading journals of the State—are daily filled with articles of marked ability, sustaining the administration from the violent assaults now being made upon it by the ultraists of the North and South. They reflect, no doubt, the sentiments of nine-tenths of the democracy of the State. This is the more gratifying from the fact that this glorious old State has always taken the lead in foreshadowing the true policy of the government upon all great questions of public concern. The high and commanding influence she has always exerted in controlling the politics of the country has been owing to the emimanding influence she has always exerted in controlling the politics of the country has been owing to the eminently-conservative opinions she has always maintained upon questions of public policy. No State in the Union has done more for southern interests, and been more loyal to the great principles of the democratic party; yet she has never given countenance to the dangerous and impracticable ultraisms of the extreme southern or northern States. It is notorious that these ultras from both sections were opposed to Mr. Buchanan's nomination at Cincinnati, upon the grounds that he was too conservative and national in his views to answer their peculiar purposes; that he would, if elected, defeat the darling object they had at heartal separation of this glorious Union. These men are disunionists at heart, and they would make war upon any administration that did not favor their peculiar views. It is a matter of astonishment with me how any national democrate can find fault with Mr. Buchanan's administration, s a matter of astonishment with me how any national dem-eral can find fault with Mr. Buchanan's administration, so far as the policy of that administration has been devel-oped. He was selected by the democracy, not because of -slavery or anti-slavery opinions, but because of his well-known conservatism, tried statesmanship, and strict regard for the constitutional rights of the States; and those who voted for him under any other impression will be most wofully disappointed. If they expect him to keep the country continually agitated upon this sectional question, they have mistaken their man. The in-structions given by the administration to Governor Walker imbody the very essence of State rights, as interpreted by the most ultra southern states-men. He was instructed to say that the adminis-tration desired that the people of Kansus should, without for-eign interference of any kind, be allowed to decide upon their organic law in their own way. He even goes so far as to clothe the face in their own very. He even goes so har as to clothe the governor with power, if necessary, to call out the military to keep off all foreign influences, either from the North or South, and to insure a full and fair expression of the will of the people of the Territory upon the adoption or rejection of their own constitution. All that the administration desires is that the people of Kansas may-have the same right which other States and Territories have always enjoyed—the right to adopt their own domestic institutions. To deny this right is to repudiate the whole doctrine of State rights. Let the convention that frames their constitution say who are to be voters upon it, as they have the unquestioned right to do, and that puts the whole question at rest, so far as all outside influences are concerned. The democratic party of Kansas, which is the pro-slavery party, have determined in convention, with only one dissenting voice, to submit the constitution, when drawn up, to the people of the Territory. It is to be presumed that they understand their true interests as well, at least, as our ultra friends of Mississippi or Georgia. Too much excitement and bad feeling between the two sections of the Union have already grown out of this question; the country is tired and sick of it, and it becomes every lover of peace, quiet, and good government to frown upon all efforts at further agitation, come from what quarter they may. This question once settled, the Union of the States will This question once settled, the Union of the States will be strengthened and perpetuated, and we will then real-ize the highest state of prosperity and glory of any people upon the habitable globe. That the policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration will lead to these hap-py results, if he is sustained by the South in carrying it out, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. When we see such men as the distinguished governor of Virginia—a man who now fills a large space in the public mind, and who is of the ultra Calhoun State-rights school of poliwho is of the ultra Calhoun State-rights school of poli-tics—such journals as the Richmond Enquirer and Ex-aminer, the Washington Union, whose editor is a south-erner by birth and education, and who feels a deep inter-est in everything that concerns her welfare and glory— when we see such influences as these sustaining and en-dorsing the policy of the administration, the southern people need have no fears that their interests will be sac-rificed. Surrounded as the President is by such true and distinguished southern men as John B. Floyd, Howell distinguished southern men as John B. Floyd, Howell Cobb, A. V. Brown, and Jacob Thompson, as his coun-sellors and advisers, we of the South have a perfect guar-

FURTHER FROM MEXICO. We add here interesting items of Mexican news crowd-

ed out of our last. The Vern Cruz Progresso, 16th of June, sava:

"The month of November has anticipated us, as it were, by enchantment. With repeated winds from the north we have had frequent rains, which have had a decided influence in moderating the temperature. So far as we are now able to judge, the season will be an uncommonly healthy one, since never before in the month of June—certainly never in the middle of that month—have we had weather so cool and delightful."

The last of the English squadron recently anchored in This circumstance, says the Progresso, corroborates the statement mude on the best authority, that the differences with the English government have been definitively settled. There were but two vessels-of-war at Sacrificios on the 17th-a Spanish steamer and French brig.

The conducta arrived at Vera Cruz the 13th from the city of Mexico, Pueblo, and Jalapa; had in charge \$2. 216,598 in specie. There was coined at the San Luis Po

tosi mint during the month of May \$141,349. It is stated in the Ex that the chief of the band who attacked the escort having in charge the Santa Anna con-

spirators was killed in the conflict.

The Estandarte seems to think that the so-called manifesto of Santa Anna was actually written in the city of Mexico, and that the old chieftain himself never saw it.

Its allasions to very recent events, intelligence of which could not have reached Carthagena by the date of the The Trait of Union of the 12th records the departure of

M. Limantour, in company with M. Chittenden, his counhaving given security for his appearance at the city of Mexico on the call of his case in the course of the present month.

Lieut. Col. Joaquin Posadas, who some time since resigned his commission in the army, has asked to return to the service, in case of a war with Spain, at the head of a company of volunteers organized in the State of Vera

Recording the substance of a second letter from Gen. Alvarez to the President of the republic, offering his services, in his own and family's name, in case of a war with Spain, the Monitor says: 'This noble example will be imitated by all the liberal party. The flags of the revolution of Ayutla must ever remain united in defence of liberty, independence, and the actual administration." The Sigle, commenting on the recent sudden changes in the ministry, says; "Now is the time to form a pro-tresista cabinet. In no other way can the existence of the

Enroquat Charge.—The Southern Presbyterian of this reck announces the engagement and counexion of the law Basile E. Lanneau as associate editor, in addition to the Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., under whose care this acceptable and ably-conducted organ has been, for

KENTUCKY AND THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY

The administration press in the slave States, with not far out of the way to tell their that they had advan-tages in the soil and climate of the Territory; and, there-fore, that the excuse that they could not have a fair op-portunity to contest the question they were interested in was unfounded. Walker himself was the best judge of what it was wise to say, and certainly it is not generous to insist upon any restraint other than the truth." We are gratified to find the Louisville Democrat taking this ground, and its arguments are too cogent to be refuted. We cannot forego the gratification of placing before our readers the concluding remarks of our Kentucky cotem-

porary, who says:

"As to submitting the constitution to the people after it is made, that—mark it—will be done, and it is idle to oppose it. The pro-slavery men in Kansas will insist upon it. We venture to say that no delegate is elected who did not promise to submit his work to the popular vote before it was presented to Congress. It is rather late in the day to expect a generous confidence to be carried so far by the voters of any State or Territory as to induce them to agree to take the work of a convention without a chance to examine it before it is fixed upon them as their organic law. A constitution is rather too important to justify such confidence. If the convention should, perchance, make an anti-slavery constitution after all, these men would change their opinions, and demand its submission to the people. We hold that the submission of the constitution, after it is made, to the popular vote, is right and proper. It is a necessity. Delegates cannot be elected to form a constitution, by any party, who do not promise to submit their work to the popular vote.

"But there is still a question on which there will be a

"But there is still a question on which there will be

vote.

"But there is still a question on which there will be a difference of opinion. Who shall vote upon the ratification of the constitution? The citizens of the United States that reside in Kansas, and intend to reside there, should have the right to vote; and a measure that would secure their right to do so, and exclude others, would be approved by the mass of the people in both sections of the Union. No measure, however, that can be adopted on this point, will please everybody; and the convention will have to do the best they can, resting assured that they will not escape censure, whatever they do.

"It appears that while some democrats in the South are not satisfied, the pro-slavery men in Kansas sustain Walker. They know his position better than outsiders, and they are all his supporters; on the other hand, the free-soil organs everywhere denounce both him and the admistration. In the mean time, the administration and Walker have before them the organic act creating the Territory of Kansas. It is plajn in its terms and object. The people of Kansas are alone to settle this question of slavery. They are to have a fair opportunity to do it. Let that object be kept in view, regardless of cavils. Everybody is not going to be satisfied—that may be depended upon—but an honest purpose, that is fair and just, wisely pursued, will be sustained by the democracy of this Union. The authors of these resolutions were acting under the impression that the influence of the governor, was on the side of the free States. This, we are satisfied, is not the case. His business is not to aid either side in the contest, but to see that justice is done to all; and that he will act out that part we have no doubt. Better keep cool until there is just cause of complaint."

plished authoress of the following lines, has a collecion of her poems now in press, and which will soon be issued to the public. She has long since acquired considerable reputation in the South by her poetical writings, and we have no doubt but that the volume about to be published will greatly add to her reputation, as it will make her more extensively known.

think a mother would forsake her own offspring as to suppose for one moment that either of these gentlemen would forsake his own native South and her institutions. The following lines are so filled with patriotic fervor, and so imbued with the true poetic spirit, that we cannot but desire to see more from gifted mind:

HT MRS. THEODORIA H. REVERIDGE.

Preemen! aons of pairiot sires, Kindle now your altar-fires: Union our song inspires— Raise the strain to Heaven! Fling our banner to the sky; God beholds if from on high; Watched by the all-sering eye, It shall ne'er be riven!

Think ye on the glorious time When, in majesty sublime,

Then in halls now old and groy, On Columbia's natal day, Stood a band in firm array, With united breath! In that dire, unequal strife, With the fate of nations rife, Fledging fortune, honor, life, To liberty or death!

In their country's sacred name,
From the North and South they came
our in heart, and one in aim,
Signod, with steady hand,
Free-hom's giorious charter-right,
Which, like lightning o'er the night,
Flash'd, a tyraut-power to blight,
Through the awakened land!

Master spirit of the time,
Washington, with soul sublime—
Born to save his native clime—
Bade then out nor pause!
Sworn their rights no more to yield,
Stern and calm, they took the field,
Victory's flaming sword to yield
In a righteous cause.

Onward rolled that strike of years,
Dark and dread, 'mid hopes and fear
Widows' sighs and orphans' tears;
Fearless still, and brave,
Side by side, stood sire and son;
Patriot-mothers cheered them on—
God the right shall save!

Patriots, of God-like mould!
Unawed by power, unbribed by gold;
Where the votes had been so bold.
As none disunion then?
Bark had been that trainer's down!
Jife a day of sullen gloom,
And death a cold, dishonored tomb,
To that despised of men!

To that despises of most.
And such the fate, forever be,
Of him who would dismember thee,
Bright land of law and liberty,
Of brotherheod and love!
Be usnot through thy borders sung,
And echoed down from sire to son,
The parting words of Washington—
Columbia's safe-guard prove!
Extrem, July, 1857.

In France about 34,000,000 pounds of sulphur has been distributed 'among the 'tihe-growers, and has been employed by them, apparently with complete success, in checking the vine disease. Within a period of many years the grape crop has not been so promising. So well raissized has the government become with the success of the treatment, that it has awarded, the prize of 10,000 frances to the discoverer or introducer of the remedy.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

BEGUGIAM ON THE Parss.—In the course of a discussion in the British House of Lords, on an article in the London Examiner, alleged to be a libel on Lord Plunkett, bishop of Tuam, Lord Brougham remarked, that with regard to the article which had been read, it was, no doubt, strictly speaking, a breach of the privileges of their lordships House; but of what use would it be to contend with the press in such cases as these? He remembered on one occasion his friend, Mr. Mariott, was represented in a newspaper as having said at a public meeting in the city that he would not go in procession to that "d—d old church," meaning some particular church in the city of London. He felt much annoyed at the circumstance, and wrote a letter to the editor, in which he statell that his actual words were that he would not go to that "damp old church." [A laugh.] The next day there appeared in the newspaper a statement to this effect: "We have given a place in our columns to the contradiction which Mr. Mariott has made; but, at the same time, we think it right to say that we have referred the matter to our reporter, who is certain that he used the words "d—d old church," and to add that we have the most perfect confidence in the accuracy of our reporter." [Great laughter.] The gentleman complained to him of that treatment, and he (Lord Brougham) recommended him in future not to be too hasty in contradicting any statement that might appear in a newspaper. [Hear, hear.] HAM ON THE PROSS. In the course of a discus

Balloos Thavelling in Esgland.—A voyage of two hundred and fifty miles has been done in the space of five hours by a professional aeronaut, who, with two amateurs, started from North Woolwich, near London, and terminated their aerial tramp at Tavistock, on the Cornish coast. The travellers crossed the southern part of the big village, and then must have steered due west. There was a fine moon shining, and as the daylight broke on them they heard the sound of the channel serf, and found themselves, in nautical phrascology, hugging the coast, and going along at considerable speed. The river Exe was crossed over Starcross Station, between Excter and Exmouth; Dartmoor was traversed near the prison, when Mr. Coxwell, finding that a fresh wind prevalled in the lower current, determined to avail himself of the when Mr. Coxwell, finding that a fresh wind prevailed in the lower current, determined to avail himself of the shelter afforded by the hills, and descended, therefore, in a valley about three miles from Tavistock, where a suit-able meadow presented a good landing place. It was some time before the particulars of the journey obtained credence. At Newton the balloon was declared to be the comet; but the railway guard stopped the panic by de-claring the aerial visitor to be Mr. Coxwell's balloon.

connect; but the flating guard sopped the paine by de-claring the aerial visitor to be Mr. Coxwell's balloon.

A Grand Tour.—The Great Eastern.—The Canadian Railway Guide, July 4, says that the Great Eastern steamship will positively sail from Holyhead Harbor— her point of departure from England—for Portland in April next year, and that tourist tickets will be issued by her for a five weeks' trip, the period during which the Great Eastern will remain at Portland. It is intended that these tickets should include the passage money out and home, and all railway and steamboat fares from Port-land to Quebec, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Washing-ton, New York, Boston, and back to Portland. The price of the tickets, it is now supposed, will be \$500.

The steamer Arctic sailed from New York last week for Halifax and St. Johns, N. F., to be engaged during the coming two months in surveys in connexion with the laying of the trans-Atlantic telegraph. Captain—O. H. Berryman; Heutenants—J. P. K. Mygatt, John Irwin, A. S. Weaver; engineers—Wm. L. Lamdin, John S. Al-bert.

bert.

The Athens (Ga.) Herald announces that there will appear on exhibition in that city, in a few days, a mule that stands over 21 hands high, (seven feet.) is ten feet in circumference, and weighs over 3,000 pounds.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser states that the captain of the Montreal took the only life-preserver on board hier to save his own life, and that he, the mate, and others of the crew, watched until the drowning of the passengers would give them an opportunity to swim off without danger of being laid hold of by the sinking.

Bosros.—During the last week there were sixteen sud-den and violent deaths in Boston: five from explosion of fire-arms; two from fits; two from delirium tremens; two from being crushed to death; one from suicide; one from murder; one drowned; and two run over. Life appears to be cheap in Boston.

appears to be cheap in Boston.

It is stated that the deeds for the main line of the public works of Pennsylvania will be delivered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on or about the 15th, when immediate possession will be given.

The New York and Erie Railroad Company have reduced the fare over their road from Buffalo to New York and Boston. To New York the fare is but fice dollars, and to Boston the fare is only nine dollars.

CULTIVATING A RAILROAD. -The Auburn (N. Y.) Amer

ican says that "miles and scores of miles within the fenced track of the Central railroad are planted with potatoes by the employees of that great road." These "milroad farms" are attended to mostly by the wives of the em-TEXAS WOOL.—The editors of the New Orleans Pic

Taxas wook.—The editors of the New Orleans Pic-ayune have been shown a lot of wool from the prairies in Texas which is equal to the best imported Saxony. It is said that in a few years the "Star State" will furnish more wool than any of her sisters.

The Weight of Comets.—M. Babinet estimates the weight of a comet as large as the earth at 55,000 kilogrammes, or the weight of thirty cubic metres of water. So that a comet, with the dimensions of our planet, weighs only 66,120 lbs.

DIED.

On the 16th instant, in the 56th year of his age, Z. K. OFFUTT His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 419 Massa chusetts avenue, between 5th and 6th streets, on Friday, the 17th, a 5 o'clock, p. m., to which his friends are respectfully invited to attend he Marine Corps, in the 60th year of his age

His funeral will take place at Ft. Patrick's Church on Saturday morning, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend from his late residence on 14th street Island, at 91, o'clock.

(Richmond papers will please copy.)

EORGE H. VARNELL, House, Sign, and Fancy Painter, No. 51 Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, north side, keeps on hand a large quantity of ready-made signs, and gets them up to order with neatness and despatch. Old glazing promptly done at moderate prices.

I employ none but good workmen, and am determined to give general satisfaction. Please call at sign of the large eagle.

July 17—6to

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LOTTE-RIES OF MARYLAND.

The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidated Lettery, for the benefit of the town of Bel. Air, &c., class 28, drawn July 14, 1857: 13 31 50 11 69 70 46 56 27 3 59 7 23 The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidated Lettery, for the benefit of Susquehanna canal, Ac., class 27, drawn July 15, 1857:

74 13 76 70 15 52 32 68 10 44 22 38 The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Institute Lottery, class 162, drawn July 15, 1857:

51 63 25 64 71 4 21 10 23 49 74 18 The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Institute Lottery, class 163, drawn July 16, 1857: 3 32 78 37 63 60 71 25 1 40 47 74

D. H McPuatt, Commissioner.

R. FRANCE & Co., Managers.
July 17—14

Notice.

Notice.

WHEREAS by virtue of a decree entered in a suit panding in the circuit court of Rappabannock county. Virginia, in which J. Richards Nicklin and Delia Calvert are plaintiff, and Cecilius Calvert, Hannab Jell, James Jell, and John Jell, administrators of Ann Coxe, deceased, and others, are defendants—among other things it was adjudged, ordered, and decreed that the commissioner who was directed to take the accounts directed in said cause should impulse and state to the count whether the said starb Henricita Birch, a sister of the half-blood to the said Ann Coxe, was living at the time of her death, and, lishe was dead, whether her said hesband survived her and the said Jann Coxe, and whether she left a child or children, descendant or descendants? And for the purpose the said commissioner is to cause advertisements to be inserted in the 'National Intelligencer' and 'Union' weekly for four weeks for the said sarah Henricita Birch, her child or children, descendant or descendants, or other person or persons entitled to her interest in the said sate, to come in before said commissioner and make out his, her, or their claim to partake in the distribution of the said Sarah Henricita Birch, if she he alive, and, if she be dead, her child or children, descendant or descendant, or other person only, hereby notify the said Sarah Henricita Birch, if she he alive, and, if she be dead, her child or children, descendant or descendant, or other person or persons entitled to her interest in the estate of the said Ann Coxe, deceased, to come in hefore me, at my office, in the town of Washington, Rappahanneck county, Virginia, on the 18th day of Angust, 1857, and make on this, her, or their claim to partake in the distribution of the said and make on this, her, or their claim to partake in the distribution of the said and the said said.

J. Y. MENEFEE, July 14—wew J. Y. MENEFEE,

Office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company. NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, July number. THE annual meeting of stockholders of "The Magnetic Telegraph Cumpany," for the election of efficars of such other business as may be decuned of interest to the company, the other business as may be decuned of interest to the company, the other business as may be decuned of interest to the company, the other business as may be decuned of interest to the company, the other business as may be decuned of interest to the company, the other business as may be decuned of interest to the company, the other business as may be decuned of interest to the company.

It is a substituted by the other business as may be decuned of interest to the company, the other business as may be decuned of interest to the company.

It is a substitute of the substitut Langua Bruptsjat, Philip

"The architects have just discovered the rotundo walls

"The architects have just discovered the rotundo walls to be too weak to hear the new iron dome. Its construction will, therefore, be suspended, and the inuneuse expenditure already incurred will be lost. Strengthening the walls sufficiently involves the removal and renewal of the old Capitol building."

The above is a quotation from a late number of the New York Tribune, and it is scarcely necessary to inform our city readers that it is manufactured out of the whole cloth. There is not the slightest ground for the assertion—not the slightest shadow of truth in the whole parameter. The writer ways "the architects have found" agraph. The writer says "the architects have found" thus and so; Mr. Walter, the architect of the dome, says that such an idea never, for a moment, occupied his mind; that it was most distant from his thoughts; and that the first knowledge he had of such a rumor he derived from the above article; and Capt. Meigs, the United States engineer in charge of the work, says that no thought of the kind was ever entertained by him. These gentlemen know what they are about, and they would not leave it intil this late day to discover whether or not the founda tions of the dome were strong enough to bear the super

tions to see that all was right there; they also took out portions of the materials and submitted them to tests to strength of the sub-structure; and, having established beyond a doubt the capability of the foundations to sus-tain with safety a score of such domes, they proceeded,

tain with safety a score of such domes, they proceeded, and up to the present moment they say that nothing has transpired to change, in the slightest degree, the results that were previously obtained.

It should be borne in mind that the dome of the Capitol differs from all the domes of the Old World in the fact that it rests on a continuous wall or ring of masonry, while they rest on insulated piers; this gives its foundations a decided advantage over other domes in point of strength, and at the same time its weight is less than that of any similar structure ever built. of any similar structure ever built.

The calculations of the architect show that the entire

The calculations of the architect show that the entire weight that will be imposed on each superficial foot of foundation, when the dome is completed, will be but 7,100 pounds, which is 472 pounds per square foot less than the weight imposed on the foundations of the new wings of the Capitol, as reported by Pro-fessor Walter R. Johnson to a committee of Congress in 1852. Professor Johnson says "the pressure on a square foot of the bearing surface, at the apperstructure, (of the wings of the Capitol,) will be 7,572 pounds, (or 472 pounds more than the result given for the dome,) which is but the one hundred and fifty-fifth part of the absolute strength of the weakest sample of blue-stone which has been tested during this investigaion." It is therefore plain that if the materials of the old Capitol are as strong as the weakest that are used in the wings, the foundations in question are strong enough to sustain more than "one hundred and fifty-fee" of such

ridiculous is the fact that the weight of the new dome will be about the same as that of the old one; the weight of the immense mass of masonry of the old dome, which has recently been taken down, together with the old wooden superstructure, is quite equal, by calculation, the light iron structure that is to take its place.

SENTENCE OF ROBERT CHOSS.-Robert Cross was arraign ed before the criminal court on Wednesday last, charged with resisting the laws and attempting to shoot officer Thomas H. Robinson, of the sixth district police, while discharging his duty, on the 30th ult. The facts in this case are familiar to our readers, The trial was concluded resterday, and the case was submitted to the jury, who prought in a verdict of guilty. The court thereupon

passed the following sentence:

"The court ordered the prisoner to stand up; and then said that he had been tried and convicted of a most atroctous crime, that of resisting the laws of his country and the officers of the laws in the execution of their duty; that a worse crime of its nature had never come within his experience, where the resistance had been carried to so great an extent; that it was the special mercy of Providence that he had not killed the officer; that nothing saved the officer is life but that the officer; that nothing saved the officer is life but that the officer; that nothing saved the officer is life but that the officer; that nothing it is not necessary for an officer to have a warrant in his possession; but if he has received from the proper authority the order to make the arrest, that authority is sufficient, without any further being shown. If he had killed the officer he would have been, unquestionably, guilty of murder. What the prisoner could have meant by this diabolical resistance it was difficult to perceive; the law was the master of every man, and all men should submit.

"The sentence of the court was that the prisoner could."

"The sentence of the court was that the prisoner suf-fer imprisonment at labor in the penitentiary for the term of eight years, that being the longest time the law

CITY POST OFFICE STATISTICS.—The returns of the city post office for the quarter ending June 30th show that prepaying stamps (including stamped envelopes) have been sold to the amount of \$10,023 96; that 187,864 free letters have been sent away, and 651,230 received : livery; that 57,400 mails have been made up and despatched for other offices; and that 1,719,000 pounds of public documents have been sent off. Eighteen clerks and five letter-carriers are employed in the office.

At the dead-letter office of the General Post Office Department 2,202 dead letters have been opened, enclosing in the aggregate \$11,812, nine-tenths of which has been returned to rightful owners.

PERSONAL.—Hon. C. Eames, United States minister to Venezuela; Commodore Long, United States navy; and Captain Alden, United States navy, are at Willard's

CITY ITEMS.—The crossing on the Long Bridge is now uspended until Saturday, so as to allow the complete repair of the western draw. Meanwhile a ferry is in operation at Georgetown.

United States Patent Office, washington, July 4, 1857.

United States Patent Office, Washington, July 4, 1857.

United States Patent Office, Washington, July 4, 1857.

ON the petition of Henry Burden, of Troy, New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the States Patent Office, or the 18th of September, 1843, for an improvement in * mackinery for making horse shoes* for seven years from the expiration of said patent granted to him of the September on the 18th day of September, 1857.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 7th order place on the 18th day of September, 1857.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 7th order that the patent office of the office of the 18th order of the 18t We understand that the schooner Hamilton, from New York for Georgetown, arrived at Alexandria yesterday. Mr. Stanley, of this city, is now engaged in painting a scene representing the discovery of the site of Washington by Captain John Smith, the first white voyager up the Potomac. Captain Smith will be represented as landing with his party at a point which is now the foot of Eighth street. after he had landed will be strikingly portrayed.

At Georgetown, yesterday, 224 hhds. sugar, the cargo of the brig Fidelia, lately from the West Indies, sold at auction at prices ranging from \$10 05 to \$10 90 per hun-

Sixty-nine police arrests were made in this city during the week ending the 11th inst. Of these eight were United States cases.

Public Merrino. - The citizens of Washington are requested to meet at the common council chamber, in the City Hall, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, to take neasures for giving a suitable reception to the comporate sodies of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other western cities who are expected to visit our city on Tuesday next.

W. B. Magruder,
Walter Lenox,
Chas. F. Stansbury,
W. W. Seaton,
Wm. F. Bayly,
Geo. W. Riggs.

Richard H. Henderson, WASHINGTON, D. C., Office No. 12, Louisiana avenue.

Hood's Poetical Works; 2 vols., blue and gold, \$1 50; Campbell's Poetical Works; 1 vol., blue and gold, 75 cents.

TAYLOR & MAURY'S

BY TELEGRAPH.

Bosron, July 16.—Harvard College yesterday conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Thomas Ustrick, of Wash-ington, and Professor Frazer, of the University of Penn-sylvania: also, the degree of doctor of divinity on Presi-dent Stearns, of Meadsville, Pennsylvania, and master of arts on Professor Harlan, of Haverford College, Pennsyl-

Health of New Orleans, &c.

New Obleass, July 14.—During last week there were only ninety-four deaths in this city, most of them children. There is no fever prevailing.

General Walker arrived here this morning.

Collector's Office, City Hall, NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS—Deduction for prompayment—Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the years for the years of the property of the proper payment.—Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the y 1857 are now due and psyable at this office, and that a deduction ten per cent, is allowed by law for the current year if paid on or fore the 18th day of September next.

JAS. F. HALIDAY, July 16—codifit

RENCH BOOKS—
Callet—Tables de logarithmes. 1 vol., 8vo.
De Recties—Gauyes Mittaires de Napoleon III. 1 vol., 8vo.
Scribe—Comoties Vaudevilles. 1 vol., 12mo.
Rossuet—Tiscours sur l'Histoire Universelle. 1 vol., 12mo.
Theatre de P. & T. Cornelle. 2 vol., 12mo.
Maximos de la Rochefoucauld. 1 vol., 12mo.
L'Art de lever les plans. 1 vol., folio. Colered plates.
July 16. FRANCK TAYLOR.

tablishment, No. 180 Pennsylvania avenue, between 17th ar treets, has always on hand a large stock of every description of furniture, chairs, and mattresses, which he is selling at the

OST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a by leaving it at 430 Fifteenth street.

May 30—[
[Star.]

FOR SALE, very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania avenue.—The property adjoining on the east, the vacant lot at corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 16th street. In fronts of feet on the avenue, and contains 2,322 square feet, running back to a 30-feet alley.

Further particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to KKLLER & McKENNEY.

15th street, opposite Treasury Department.

15th street, opposite Treasury Dep Washington Insurance Company.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the cations for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c letty rates, without any charge for policy, at their offi-

Bong Neall.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President

HAY FOR SALE.—Ten large stacks of well-cured C. F. P. CUMMIN,

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS; comprising an account of all the principal mineral springs of Virginia, with remarks on the nature and medical applicability of each. By John T. Moormun, M. D., with maps and plates. Price \$1.

Burke's New Work on the Mineral Springs of Virginia, accompanied by a map of routes and distances. Second edition, improved and earged. For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S July 11/44 [Int.&Star] Bookstore, near 9th street.

TEACHER.-A graduate of a New England col lege, who is at present tator in the incitiation where he graduated wishes to procure a desirable position South as teacher. The term of his present engagement will expire about the middle of August The best of references will be given. Please address Tutor, Middle burrs, Vermont.

INVENTED BY EUGENIO LATILLA, ARCHITECT, M. S. B. A. &

DESIGNS made for concrete churches, villas, cottages, and farm buildings. Office, Gothica, near Chappaqua, June 17—01f

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

Description of the Mayor.

He of the Mayor.

A GREEN, Auctioneer.

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July 11-4

He of the Mayor.

A GREEN, Auct.

July 11-4

He of the Mayor.

July 11-4

He of the Mayor. WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT,—That desirable brick dwelling-louise situated on the east side of Congress street, near Road street, on Georgetown Heights. The house contains ten rooms, including the kitchea and all necessary out-buildings. It is surrounded by a lot 150 feet front by 240 feet deep, with a 36-80st alley running the whole length of the south side of the same.

Adjoining the above property I have several fine building lots, which I will sell on reasonable terms. Title indisputable, and immediate possession given.

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Corner Main and Shawnee streets, opposite Planters' Hotel.

Ap 18—d&cpom
Leavenworth City, K. 3 Will be published on the 25th of June

BY HINTON ROWAN HELPER. 1 vol., 12mo, 420 pages. Price \$1. Sent free of postage on receipt the price above.

June 13 - 3m⁺† Publishers, 8 Spruce street, New York.

United States Patent Office, Washington, July 4, 1857.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send the bills to the Palent Office, with a paper containing this notice. July 7—law3w

Washington Branch Railroad.

ROM Washington at 6, a, 12, connecting at Relay with trains for the West, and at Baltimore with those for Pulladelphia and New York.

At 8.30, a. m., for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New At 4.30, a. m., for Annapolis, Baltimore, Frinadespuin, and York.

At 3, p. m., for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with Frederick train.

Express at 4.20, p. m., at Belay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

On Sunday at 7, a. m., and 4.30, p. m.

Prom Baltimore for Washington.

At 4.15 and 9.15, a. m., and at 3 and 5.15, p. m.

On Sunday at 4.15, a. m., and at 3, p. m.

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

June 13

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Capital \$700,000 - Charter perpetual !

ALL the profits divided amongst the policy hold-ers every year. Descriptive pumphlets, blank forms of appli-tations, and every information on the subject of mutual file immurated furnished on application, without charge, personally or by mail. Agent for Washington. JOHN REGISS.

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1857.

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May 26—1y*

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thousand dollars, are the property of the poncy momens.

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Forms of application and pamphlets giving every information plied on applying at the office or to sny of the company's agents.

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. William Grandin. AND UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONER

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Pensions, patents, and bounties speedily obtained.
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Special attention paid to Court of Claims business.
Mac 28.—61. We would call attention to the card of Wm. Grandin, eaq., who is commissioner for most of the States and Territories, and is also commissioner in the United States Court of Claims. Colonel Grandin is therefore the Court of Claims. Colonel Grandin is therefore the Court of Claims. Washington and the practice of the United States Court of Claims. [New York Daily News.]

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut,

INCORPORATED IN 1846. Capital, \$2,454,000. Annual dividend on life policies, 40 per cent Ninety-eight families were relieved during 1846 by paying 2214,905. Signments of the company's operations furnished. Those who inured at other agencies, and have removed to this city, can have their olicies renewed through

June 13-dly

Modern Languages.

PROFESSOR DANIEL E. GROUX, having returned to washington with the intention to reside permanently in the capital of the United States, ofters his services to the clorks, and other employees of government, or any other persons who wish to acquire a correct pronunciation and grammatical instriction in the French, Spanish, and German languages. Wishing to be an reasonable in his charges as he has formerly been during his five years' stay in Washington, he will begin a summer course in either of these lagguages at moderable prices. Persons wishing to Join these classes are requested to leave their names with Mr. D. S. Dyson, Pharmacsuntst, No. 268 Pennsylvania avenue.

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June 18—1m

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June 30—43m